IN THE CLAIMS:

Claims 1-10 (Cancelled)

11. (New) Method for manufacture of a cup that is designed to serve as a blank in the production of a metal shell, which method comprises the following stages:

a) provision of a body of a bar material, which body has a through hole,

b) placing of the body in a counterdie and in which a first end surface of the body that is substantially perpendicular to the central axis of the body is placed facing towards the bottom of the counterdie while the inner wall of the counterdie encloses at least a part of the body and preferably the whole body, so that the body is hereby placed in the counterdie,

c) application of a mandrel to a second end surface of the body that is substantially perpendicular to the central axis of the body in which the mandrel has a centrally placed guide pin for interacting with the through hole of the body so that the body is thereby centred in relation to the mandrel,

d) application of a pressing force to the mandrel, so that the body is cold flow pressed into a cup by plastic deformation.

12. (New) Method according to claim 11, wherein the guide pin interacts with a centrally placed hole in the bottom of the counterdie so that the mandrel is thereby centered in relation to the counterdie.

13. (New) Method according to claim 11, wherein the body has a width or diameter of 10-500 mm and has a height of 5-300 mm.

14. (New) Method according to claim 11, wherein the body has a width or diameter of 30-350 mm and a height of 10-100 mm.

15. (New) Method according to claim 11, wherein the body has a width or diameter of 50-200 mm and a height of 20-50 mm.

16. (New) Method for manufacture according to claim 11, wherein the body forms a part of a bar and has a chiefly homogeneous material structure around

the central axis of the bar material.

17. (New) Method according to claim 11, wherein the cold flow pressing a surrounding wall is formed that is deformed uniformly, so that an upper open end of the cup acquires a substantially even edge due to the cold flow pressing and that the surrounding wall formed in cold flow pressing in any cross-section perpendicular to the central axis of the cup has a substantially even material thickness dV in a range in which dV = 1-50 mm and in which the material thickness is permitted a maximum variation of 1.0 mm.

18. (New) Method according to claim 17, wherein the dV = 2-25 mm.

19. (New) Method according to claim 17, wherein the dV = 3-10 mm.

20. (New) Method according to claim 17, wherein the material thickness is permitted a maximum variation of 0.5 mm.

21. (New) Method according to claim 17, wherein the material thickness is permitted a maximum variation of 0.05 mm.

22. (New) Method according to claim 11, wherein the cold flow pressing a bottom is formed that is deformed uniformly in which the bottom thickness dB = 1-50 mm and in which the material thickness is permitted a maximum variation of 1.0 mm.

23. (New) Method according to claim 22, wherein the dB = 2-25 mm.

24. (New) Method according to claim 22, wherein the dB = 3-10 mm.

25. (New) Method according to claim 22, wherein the material thickness is permitted a maximum variation of 0.5 mm.

26. (New) Method according to claim 22, wherein the material thickness is permitted a maximum variation of 0.05 mm.

27. (New) Method according to claim 22, wherein a central part of the bottom of

the shell following flanging has a thickness in the range 1 mm – 10 mm.

28. (New) Method according to claim 11, wherein said shell is a cartridge shell in which the cartridge shell has a diameter of 10-500 mm and a height of 20-3000 mm and has a minimum wall thickness at the mouth of the shell of 0.5-3.0 mm.

29. (New) Method according to claim 28, wherein the cartridge shell has a diameter of 30-350 mm and a height of 50-2000 mm and has a minimum wall thickness at the mouth of the shell of 1.2-2.0 mm.

30. (New) Method according to claim 28, wherein the cartridge shell has a diameter of 50-200 mm and a height of 100-1000 mm and has a minimum wall thickness at the mouth of the shell of 1.3-1.7 mm.

31. (New) Process for manufacture of a shell, preferably a grenade/cartridge shell, which process comprises the following stages:

a) provision of a circular-cylindrical body of a bar material,
b) achieving, for example by drilling, a through hole in the body, which hole coincides with a central axis of the body,
c) placing of the body in a counterdie and in which a first end surface of the body that is substantially perpendicular to the central axis of the body is turned towards the bottom of the counterdie while the inner wall of the counterdie encloses at least a part of the body and preferably the whole body, so that the body is hereby placed in the counterdie,
d) application of a mandrel to a second end surface of the body that is substantially perpendicular to the central axis of the body, in which the mandrel has a centrally placed guide pin for interacting with the through hole of the body so that the body is thereby centred in relation to the mandrel,
e) application of a pressing force to the mandrel, so that the body is cold flow pressed into a cup by plastic deformation,
f) deep drawing of the cup thus produced so that a shell is formed.

32. (New) Process according to claim 31, wherein the cold flow pressing is terminated when the bottom of the cup has acquired a predetermined thickness in the range 3 mm – 10 mm.